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Penn. avenue and P. street.

Those excellent people who are going to  
Washington to wait for places should pur-  
chase round-trip tickets. Waiting is not  
only expensive, but it lasts.  
In the roll call the new fee and salary  
bill had not so many supporters as it had  
in the notebooks of the few persons who  
were anxious to secure its passage. It is  
often thus.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has  
announced that he will vote to give the  
country all "the tariff phyllo" that the Re-  
publicans will offer. A few such declara-  
tions are very welcome.

And now Canton, O., is a way station,  
and the registers of the hotels will no  
longer bear long lists of the names of  
those panting to serve their country for a  
regularly paid stipend.

There really seems no reason for the  
members of the Citizens' lobby to be  
whispering into the ears of members at  
this stage of the game unless they were  
hired for the whole session.

After the Democrats had given their votes  
to increase the appropriations for the Pris-  
on South and the educational institutions,  
so as to have them inserted in the bill, they  
all voted against it when it was passed as a  
whole.

Not a little of the racket which has been  
made in the Senate over Sanguly, who is  
charged with having obtained his naturaliza-  
tion papers by fraud, is inspired by the  
hatred of the clique of Democratic senators  
for Mr. Cleveland.

The more it is considered in cold blood,  
the more one is led to suspect that the rum-  
pus in the Senate last week over the bogus  
American citizen Sanguly was a scheme  
of the bogus silver-dollar statesmen to hin-  
der the work of the Senate.

When the Kansas tailors have a meet-  
ing they will doubtless denounce Represen-  
tative Jerry Simpson in resolution for  
having his first tailor suit made in Chi-  
cago, presumably because the Kansas  
workmen are not sufficiently artistic.

The ways and means committee, and par-  
ticularly the chairman, may be congratu-  
lated in its success in having all the es-  
sential features of its general appropri-  
ation bill adopted by the House. There were  
several minor changes, but the aggregate  
increase was but \$16,000.

Sanguly, ex-chief of the Cuban insur-  
gents and American citizen for protection  
only, is with expressing his gratitude to  
the United States government for its aid  
in getting him out of jail. If he will just  
stop at gratitude the public will be satis-  
fied; there is danger that he will lecture.

It is a matter of comment that no Legis-  
lature has ever been so persistently lobbied  
by the Board of Education as has the pres-  
ent. One or two school superintendents  
have been so constantly present that a  
member has remarked that he cannot see  
what time they have to devote to their  
school duties.

A monetary conference which starts out  
to make an international ratio of 16 to 1  
or 12 to 1, when the market ratio is about  
21 to 1, will fail early in its career. No  
power on earth can make sixteen ounces of  
silver equal in value to one ounce of gold  
in coinage when, in the open markets of the  
world, an ounce of gold will purchase over  
thirty ounces of silver.

If the Senate had not permitted Senator  
Morgan to take a week for his Nicaragua  
debate and the personal enemies of Mr.  
Cleveland another week to fight the arbitra-  
tion treaty, it would not have been  
obliged to hold a session on Sunday. It is  
said that the Senate needs a rule to ter-  
minate debate. That would help some, but  
changing the occupants of a dozen chairs  
would be much more effective.

The claim of the University of Vincennes  
is either a good one or it is not. If it is  
a valid claim it should be paid in full.  
If it is not, those who present it should  
be so informed. It cannot be very  
difficult to settle the merits of the  
claim, consequently the Legislature should  
authorize the Governor to have the matter  
investigated that the facts may be reported  
to the next General Assembly.

The last campaign of Captain General  
Weyler against General Gomez in Santa  
Clara province seems to have been a failure.  
It is certain that he gained no advan-  
tage, and failure on the part of an ag-  
gressor is partial defeat. A trustworthy  
report of the campaign states that Weyler's  
generals were defeated five times in ten  
days in this province, and that the claim  
or Weyler that he had penned Gomez over  
from the Spanish troops and the trocha  
turns out to be the flanking of the Spanish  
resulting in their defeat. From several  
sources it appears that the insurgent forces  
have been improving the past few months,  
having made marked progress in discipline  
and the methods of warfare.

A New York minister, Rev. Dr. Ryland,  
has been making some remarks about Sun-  
day papers which differ from the  
stereotyped pulpit utterances on the

subject. He says the argument that  
the reading of newspapers on the  
Christian holy day is a desecration  
of the Sabbath is violated by the im-  
plication that the old Jewish Sabbath is  
binding in all its rigor upon Christianity,  
"whereas," he points out, "Christianity has  
no Sabbath." He goes on to say: "It has  
the Lord's day, a day for rest, refreshment  
and worship for the proper observance of  
which day, however, we have no rigidly de-  
fined rules from the Lord Jesus Christ or  
from the church. It would be very difficult  
to prove that the reading of a newspaper  
on the Lord's day constitutes a serious sin  
against the spirit and design of the day."  
It is very unkind of Mr. Ryland to deprive  
his brethren of their stock objection to  
the Sunday newspaper, but he goes even  
further and says it by no means follows  
that if there were no Sunday papers, those  
who are now given to reading them would  
go to church instead. They might be doing  
something worse than reading, he thinks.  
In short, he is inclined to regard the better  
class of papers as allies of the pulpit, which  
is a very sensible and enlightened way of  
looking at them.

NOT A STATESMAN.  
A class of papers which supported Mr.  
Cleveland in 1892, not because they were  
Democratic, but the advocates of free trade,  
seem to feel called upon to praise the ad-  
ministration that is in its last days. No  
intelligent and fair-minded man will deny  
that Mr. Cleveland is a man of integrity,  
or that his aim has not been to give the  
country a clean and dignified administra-  
tion. Despite two or three glaring blunders  
which have been made, it is an easy task  
to defend him from the charge of collusion,  
and the intelligence of the country gives  
Mr. Cleveland the credit of an honest and  
high-minded purpose. However, falls far  
short of the statesmanship which his  
ardent admirers claim for him. Except  
that he has sold bonds to make good  
deficits in the revenue and has thereby pre-  
vented the government from lapsing to a  
silver basis, his financial policy has been a  
series of blunders.

When Congress met in December, 1893,  
there had been a deficit in the revenues  
during five successive months. In his mes-  
sage he did not call attention to this serious  
evil, but urged a revision of the tariff and  
the influence of the administration to  
pass the Wilson bill, which would have re-  
duced the revenues \$100,000,000 from what the  
McKinley law would have given upon the  
same importation. Fortunately, that bill  
did not pass, but the Gorman bill, which  
Mr. Cleveland denounced, was enacted, with  
its sugar duties and increased tax on  
spirits.

A year later, when Congress reassembled,  
the deficits had continued, they were not  
so large as at an earlier period, but so  
large that no one outside of those who  
made estimates for the secretary of the  
treasury believed that the receipts from the  
existing tariff would ever be equal to the  
expenditures. In his message Mr. Cleve-  
land did not call attention to the weakness  
of monthly deficits, but presented a bank-  
ing scheme as the remedy for existing  
financial ills—a banking scheme whose  
strongest feature was that it was not na-  
tional. Twice has Congress met since that  
time, but even last December, in the face  
of a deficit of \$70,000,000 a year, Mr. Cleve-  
land suggested that as the money in the  
treasury was ample it would be wise to try  
the present tariff a longer season; and yet  
the money in the treasury upon which Mr.  
Cleveland depended to pay the deficits was  
the receipts from bond sales.

There never was a greater financial blunder  
than the sale of bonds to the Morgan  
Belmont syndicate, because bonds were quoted  
at 104 which in a few weeks were quoted  
at 120. A year later Mr. Cleveland was on  
the point of negotiating a similar loan at  
about the same price when a general pro-  
test caused him to have the loan put upon  
the market to be sold to the highest bid-  
ders. These two affairs put to the utmost  
test the faith of candid men in his integ-  
rity, but after a time the first was at-  
tributed to his ignorance and the second to  
his contempt for Congress and his ob-  
stinacy. There was nothing in the gossip  
and scandals of the sugar schedule in the  
Gorman tariff which contained so much  
material for suspicion as did these bond  
transactions. Fair-minded people, however,  
have absolved him from all dishonest mot-  
ives, but they have done it at the expense  
of the claims made for him as a statesman.  
His admirers who see the pages of maga-  
zines to set forth the high quality of Mr.  
Cleveland's statesmanship simply call at-  
tention to his very marked shortcomings.

THE EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.  
The contest in the House over the appro-  
priations for the state educational institu-  
tions resulted in a narrow victory for the  
schools this year, due largely, it is said,  
to arrangement with the friends of other in-  
stitutions. But while it was a victory for  
the schools the lines were drawn for future  
battles, the result of which the men who  
led the fight against the appropriations yester-  
day predict will be the end of state  
schools. The provisions of the Gorman bill  
which discriminated against the nonstate  
schools aroused the friends of those schools  
to come to their defense. Hitherto they  
have not opposed the state schools, but it is  
safe to say that hereafter their influence  
will be to the defeat of appropriations  
which give the state schools an advantage.

The fact which gave occasion to the bitter-  
ness to the contest was the pledges of the  
officers and their friends of the state  
schools, two years ago, that they would  
not appear for appropriations again if  
the permanent law asked should be voted.  
These assurances were made to members  
and to newspapers, if not in the speeches  
of members. It was upon that understand-  
ing that a number of members voted for  
the levy. When all of them came up this  
year, in their well-learned role of Oliver  
Twist, asking for more, they explained that  
two years ago they meant that they would  
ask no more for the annual maintenance of  
their respective institutions, but did not  
mean that they would not ask thousands  
every year for buildings and equipment.

This was not so understood two years ago.  
Their explanation, therefore, involves a  
species of what, for the sake of courtesy,  
may be called address, which should not  
be practiced by those who teach ethics  
or represent institutions in which ethics  
are taught.

Another point which was not referred to  
in the debate of yesterday is the grasping  
disposition of the officers of these institu-  
tions. When the very liberal appropri-  
ations incident to the permanent levy were  
available they were not satisfied with the  
liberality of the State, but brought a suit  
to get a part of an appropriation which, as  
was understood, should stop when the re-  
venue from the permanent levy should be-  
come available. They demanded both, and  
because the state auditor would not give it  
they went to law with the people of In-  
diana, who have been taxed year after year

to support them and upon whom they have  
no legal claim whatever. These benefi-  
ciaries of the State show no appreciation of  
the benefits which they have conferred  
upon them or of the pledges which they  
gave. Yesterday was the first time all the  
facts have been presented. A sort of a  
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combination of the anti-state schools, with  
those who are disgusted with the methods,  
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THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.  
Within a few years Japan has surprised  
commercial nations by showing a disposi-  
tion to take a part in the world's business.  
In all the Orient, the Japanese is the only  
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a part of the modern world. It surprised  
the world by going to war with China, and  
surprised it more when victory followed  
victory until the government of 40,000,000  
capitulated to Japan with 40,000,000. Japan's  
aggressive influence is beginning to be felt.  
If we do not in some way take care of it,  
Hawaii may fall into its hands. In the  
course of a few years its industries have  
marvelously increased. It is getting the  
best of the general and the United States  
can supply. During the past two or three years  
Japan has doubled its navy.

For years Japan has been on a silver  
basis. The politicians of the silver-mining  
camps have pointed to the progress of  
Japan as a result of the free and unlimited  
coinage of silver. When Japan accepted the  
Chinese war indemnity in silver these  
silver statesmen told us that the statesmen  
of China knew what they were about. A  
few months ago, however, the statesmen of  
Japan permitted it to be known that they  
were investigating the money question with  
a view of getting in touch with the civilized  
nations of the world. Later there came a  
report that the Japanese government had  
decided to adopt the gold standard. Now  
comes the intelligence that it has adopted  
a coinage ratio, not of 16 to 1, but of 32-1  
to 1. That is, the Japanese are genuine bi-  
metallists in that they have made the coin-  
age ratio of that government the market  
value of the two metals, or nearly that.

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Mr. Hardy's novel "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," has been dramatized and will have  
its first presentation to-night in a New  
York theater, with Minnie Madden Fiske  
in the title role. Most readers of this fore-  
cast but not the tale will probably be in-  
clined to doubt its success as a play, and  
will look with interest for reports of its re-  
ception. With the exception of a brief pas-  
sage in the opening chapters the book is en-  
tirely wanting in the element of comedy.  
It is tragedy unrelieved save by ironic  
scenes of an unpleasant sort and beautiful  
descriptions of country that can hardly be  
available or effective in a stage adaptation.  
Even the sentimental episodes have the  
background of tragedy and do not lift the  
sense of oppression, the vague fear of an  
adverse fate, or the gloom which the novel  
seems to pervade. Mr. Hardy made a  
dramatization of the story himself, but was  
dissatisfied with the results. The version to  
be produced is by Lorimer Stoddard,  
an experienced dramatist, and he is  
said to have kept in sympathy with the  
atmosphere of the novel, and to have  
evolved a series of striking theatrical  
episodes and situations. Mr. Hardy is said  
to take much interest in the production and  
to have written to Mrs. Fiske asking her

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have from year to year examined the ex-  
penditures of public institutions in this  
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of expenditure of prisons and the hospitals  
figures which cause a suspicion that the  
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garded as economical in private business.  
For instance, during the last fiscal year  
the maintenance of the insane hospitals  
cost \$216,498. Of this amount \$149,550 was  
for salaries and \$14,588 for clothing—  
total, \$164,138. Salaries and wages amounted  
to \$138,838; office, domestic and out-door  
departments cost \$25,938, and repairs \$3,  
622—total, \$323,346. In these last aggregates,  
more than twice as much as the cost of  
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find, when they met the ways and means  
committee and the Legislature, a very dif-  
ferent feeling.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.  
The Proper Person.  
The Suburban—Here is a letter from a  
young woman wanting us to give some of  
the legends about the origin of the fan.  
The Chief—Turn it over to the baseball  
editor.

View of an Expert.  
"Guess Grover will do nothing but fish,  
now," said the private citizen.  
"You see," remarked the public of-  
ficial, "you see, he won't have as much  
spare time."

Effect of Familiarity.  
"Breeces is pretty familiar with the law,  
I am told."  
"Wonderfully so. I guess that is why he  
manages to get himself fined for contempt  
every session."

Forced to Make Measures.  
"No," said Officer McComb to the gentle-  
man with a pull. "O'knew um for a frind  
ay years, an' little did O' want to take um  
in. But fwin he ups an' say before thar  
crowd that he was afraid of th' biggest  
polsman that Iver snored, f'wat was there  
for me to do?"

Mr. Hardy's novel "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," has been dramatized and will have  
its first presentation to-night in a New  
York theater, with Minnie Madden Fiske  
in the title role. Most readers of this fore-  
cast but not the tale will probably be in-  
clined to doubt its success as a play, and  
will look with interest for reports of its re-  
ception. With the exception of a brief pas-  
sage in the opening chapters the book is en-  
tirely wanting in the element of comedy.  
It is tragedy unrelieved save by ironic  
scenes of an unpleasant sort and beautiful  
descriptions of country that can hardly be  
available or effective in a stage adaptation.  
Even the sentimental episodes have the  
background of tragedy and do not lift the  
sense of oppression, the vague fear of an  
adverse fate, or the gloom which the novel  
seems to pervade. Mr. Hardy made a  
dramatization of the story himself, but was  
dissatisfied with the results. The version to  
be produced is by Lorimer Stoddard,  
an experienced dramatist, and he is  
said to have kept in sympathy with the  
atmosphere of the novel, and to have  
evolved a series of striking theatrical  
episodes and situations. Mr. Hardy is said  
to take much interest in the production and  
to have written to Mrs. Fiske asking her

to give Tess an air of natural refinement  
and elegance. Her superior education, her  
pleasant and agreeable manner, her dis-  
cussion of the State show no appreciation of  
the benefits which she has conferred  
upon them or of the pledges which they  
gave. Yesterday was the first time all the  
facts have been presented. A sort of a  
"combe" won; but two years hence the  
combination of the anti-state schools, with  
those who are disgusted with the methods,  
may defeat the favorites.

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.  
Within a few years Japan has surprised  
commercial nations by showing a disposi-  
tion to take a part in the world's business.  
In all the Orient, the Japanese is the only  
people which has shown a purpose to be  
a part of the modern world. It surprised  
the world by going to war with China, and  
surprised it more when victory followed  
victory until the government of 40,000,000  
capitulated to Japan with 40,000,000. Japan's  
aggressive influence is beginning to be felt.  
If we do not in some way take care of it,  
Hawaii may fall into its hands. In the  
course of a few years its industries have  
marvelously increased. It is getting the  
best of the general and the United States  
can supply. During the past two or three years  
Japan has doubled its navy.

For years Japan has been on a silver  
basis. The politicians of the silver-mining  
camps have pointed to the progress of  
Japan as a result of the free and unlimited  
coinage of silver. When Japan accepted the  
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